75

GENERAL REPORT

ON THE

PRISONS

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR 1860.

71

ADM
365.9254
Bom/Gen
110070

00110070

BOMBAY:
PRINTED AT THE SECRETARIAT PRESS, FORT.

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No. 1230 OF 1861.

From

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS,

To

A. K. FORBES, Esq.,
Acting Secretary to Government,
Judicial Department,
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward to you the Annual Jail Report for 1860.

2. I sincerely regret the delay that has occurred in its preparation, which has been occasioned in part by my anxiety to embody in it an analysis of the industrial operations of the Convicts during the last five years, and an exposition of the various points on which I am anxious that Government should give the weight of their authority to the suggestions I have offered, and desire to offer, to the Judges. But the intricacy of the Factory Accounts, for the full unravelling of which it is necessary that I should go over the Contingent Bills of past years, (into which items clearly debitable to the Factory have found their way,) as well as the Jail repair and other Accounts to which Jail labor has been credited, have rendered it utterly impossible for me to carry out my intention as regards the analysis of the application of Convict labor; and the amount of miscellaneous work that has devolved on me during the last six months, coupled with the ill health into which I recently

brought myself by endeavouring to labor above my strength, have rendered it impossible for me to give effect to the rest of my original design.

3. Since the 1st of January 1861 I have received no less than 1,913 bills, estimates, letters, and other official communications. All of these I have had to examine, or to peruse and reply to. Many of them have certainly been brief and easily disposed of—some of them mere matters of routine. But many have been voluminous, and have required much reference, consideration, and calculation. No less than 1,229 official letters or memoranda have left this office during the same period. The state of my office has rendered it necessary for me myself to draft the shortest communication that went beyond a mere routine docketing memorandum. As a rule, I have had to revise my letters before dispatching them, and, in addition to the official communications which have alone been numbered, I have had to engage in extensive private correspondence on Jail matters. During the same period I have not only visited the Jails of Surat, Broach, Kaira, and Ahmedabad, but had to abstract much time from office work in the discharge of my duties as President of the Committee on a Central Prison, and in surveying, measuring, and devising alterations in the Tanna Jail.

4. I mention these facts not in self-laudation, but in the hope that they will be accepted as an excuse for the delay that has occurred in preparing the present report and for its shortcomings.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
G. M. OGILVIE,
Inspector General of Prisons.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS' OFFICE,
Poona, 20th July 1861.

GENERAL REPORT.

THE total number of Prisoners tried and untried remaining on the 31st December 1859 in the Criminal Jails placed in relation with this office was—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
	3,179	276	3,455
There were admitted during 1860	5,368	407	5,775
Giving a total in confinement during 1860	8,547	683	9,230
There were discharged, died, executed, &c.	5,476	464	5,940
Leaving on the 31st December 1860 ...	3,071	219	3,290
There were admitted during the first four months of 1861.....	1,789	156	1,945
Giving a total in confinement during the first four months of 1861 of.....	4,860	375	5,235
Of these were discharged, died, executed, &c.	2,042	142	2,184
Leaving in confinement on 30th April 1861	2,818	283	3,051

2. These figures are satisfactory as seeming to indicate a diminution in crime during the year 1860, and this interpretation of them is confirmed by the appended Tables A and B; the former showing the number of Juveniles under 16 years of age

committed to the Jail in the years 1859 and 1860, the latter exhibiting the recommittals during the same period. From the former it will be seen that the total number of Juveniles in 1860 was only 81 against 122 in 1859; and that while in 1859 the recommittals were 317, they amounted to only 246 in 1860.

The sanitary condition of the Jails during 1860.

3. In Appendix C is given a tabulated Statement of the admissions into Hospital, and of the deaths that occurred during 1860. Tested by the "Mortality Returns," the sanitary condition of the Jails generally during 1860 is an improvement on that of 1859. Thus the entire casualties of 1859 bore the ratio of 5·2 per cent. to the daily average strength of the Prisoners in confinement; and, excluding cholera, the ratio was 4·1 per cent. In 1860 these ratios were 5·1 and 2·8 respectively; and if from the deaths of 1860 we eleminate 8 which resulted from old age, and 1 from violence, a still more favorable result is obtained, viz. 2·6.

4. If, however, we adopt the generally employed test of the ratio which the admissions into Hospital bear to the daily average number of Prisoners in confinement, the result is less satisfactory; for whereas in 1859 the former were to the latter as 4,796 to 3,753, they were in 1860 as 4,857 to 3,521.

5. The latter mode of testing the health of Prisoners is, as I have before had the occasion to state, very deceptive: for the daily average number bears no necessary ratio to the total number under confinement, all of whom are liable to disease or death; those often most so who have been the shortest time in Jail. Further, the "admissions into Hospital," which embrace many trivial cases, both surgical or medical, depend in a great measure on the individual feelings and practice of the Civil Surgeons, and very much on the nature of the avocations in which the Prisoners are engaged, some of which, (as quarrying and agricultural labor,) though extremely healthy, often involve their practitioners in trifling accidents which, by swelling the Hospital Returns, give a factitious appearance of unhealthiness to the Jail.

6. Having carefully examined the returns of 1860 with those of preceding years, I may, I think, state with confidence

that they do not on the whole indicate a sickness amongst the Prisoners during that year which, viewed either in its amount or type, differs materially from what might have been looked for, respect being had to the statistics of the public health, and the sanitary conditions of the surrounding populations. But, at the same time, it cannot be denied that, in several Jails, the Prisoners are exposed to insanitary conditions which may be removed or palliated. Thus it scarcely admits of doubt that at Tanna, Ahmedabad and Kaira, the insufficiency of ventilation in the sleeping wards is materially concerned in the development of those forms of mal-untrition, to which the terms Atrophy and Scurvy have been (rather loosely) applied. At Tanna there were no less than 78 cases of these diseases admitted under treatment in 1860, of which 10 were fatal. At Ahmedabad there were 17 cases, resulting in two deaths. At Kaira there are reported to have been 10 cases. And, as might be expected under such circumstances, diseases bearing other designations, though clearly influenced in their origin or progress by the same causes, were of frequent occurrence.

7. His Excellency the Honorable the Governor, and the Honorable Mr. Frere, M. C., have satisfied themselves by personal inspection that any improvement in the architectural arrangement of the Tanna Jail is impossible, and that the only remedy consists in reconstruction. As regards Ahmedabad, I hope soon to submit to Government estimates for very considerably improving the ventilation of the sleeping wards at a moderate cost; and if a permanent public works gang be formed for Guzerat, the reduction in the number of Prisoners confined in the Jails of Ahmedabad and Kaira will, I believe, diminish to almost *nil* the evil effects at present experienced from the over-crowding of Prisoners in imperfectly ventilated apartments.

8. In some Jails, as those of Surat and Sholapoor, it is certain that the health of the Prisoners suffers from causes operating from without, and mainly from the imperfect sanitary arrangements of their neighbours. At Sholapoor, where Scurvy has existed to a considerable extent, it has been proved that the

disease, instead of originating in, has been imported into, the Jail. Of those committed between August and December 1860, no less than 37 per cent. have laboured under Scurvy on admission. And though at Surat no cases of Scurvy or Atrophia have been reported, the tendency to bowel-complaints and ulcers, which the Prisoners have evinced, is, I believe, in a great measure attributable to the filthy state of the huts which close in upon the rear of the Jail, and to the impediment to the ventilation occasioned by the town wall in its front.

9. As regards Sholapoor, Mr. Gray, the Magistrate, is, I believe, exerting himself to the utmost of his power to abate, if not entirely to abolish, the nuisances which render the atmosphere of the town offensive to the senses, and injurious to health, not of the citizens only, but of their neighbours. At Surat every effort has been made by the late Judge Mr. A. K. Forbes, and by the present Judge Mr. A. B. Warden, (with the aid of the Magistrate,) to have the neighbourhood of the Jail kept moderately clean; and an estimate is being prepared of the cost of carrying out various alterations, which will, I hope, prove alike inexpensive and efficient. But the removal of the town wall, to which I attach very great importance, is a measure to which the Native community, I am told, would offer a strenuous opposition; for they are accustomed to regard it as a "defence," and they have not yet learned to view it in its sanitary relations to themselves.

10. But in many, nay in most, of our Jails there have been conditions at work, which, though less obvious than those above referred to, have, I believe, tended to degrade the health of our Prisoners. Amongst these I would enumerate the following:—

I. The flooring of the sleeping wards has been insufficiently raised above the level of the ground, and thereby being damp in the rainy weather has proved a predisposing, if not an exciting, cause of fever, rheumatism, and bowel-complaints.

II. It has been full of rough and hard inequalities, which, by imposing unnecessary discomfort on the Prisoners, have prevented them enjoying that

sound sleep which is essential to the maintenance of health.

III. To meet the night wants of the Prisoners pissoirs have been constructed, which have resulted in the horribly foul pollution of the floors, and in the diffusion through the air of the wards of the ammoniacal and other poisons which result from urinary decomposition.

IV. In many Jails the sewerage drainage has been utterly abominable. Filth has been thrown down gully holes without sufficiently ascertaining how it was to be got rid of; and while above ground all was clean and nice, and reflected infinite credit on every Officer, Civil and Medical, connected with the Jail, beneath a pestering but unsuspected mass of impurity, that the ill-constructed or blocked up drains refused to carry off, has been saturating the ground, which has slowly, but not the less surely, given off by exhalation the elements (if not of actual disease certainly) of vital deterioration with which it has become charged.

V. In most Jails, while great zeal has been exhibited in the daily "sweeping" of the wards and yards —this sweeping has been practically inefficacious in a sanitary point of view—consisting, as it has, in merely sweeping the dust of the wards into the yards, and in *brushing*, without removing, the gravel and dust of the latter, which have continued year after year to receive the excretions thrown off from many hundreds of toes, the perspiration and disquamated cuticle dropping from hundreds of bodies, the expectoration and (too often) the urine of hundreds of lungs, legs and kidneys, to say nothing of the droppings of cooked food, and the remains of those innumerable forms of animal life which in this country daily spring into existence and perish.

The aggregate pollution of the soil thus effected is necessarily considerable.

VI. And its evil effects are materially enhanced by the imperfect surface drainage of most of our Jails, which causes the rain water to collect on and sink into the ground, thereby supplying the conditions requisite for the decomposition, under solar influence, of the effete materials with which the soil is charged.

VII. Another circumstance which I cannot but regard as contributing to the degration of prison health, is the sedentary occupations of our Convicts. The majority of them are men who were accustomed when at large to hard exercise in the open air, frequently combined with a very spare diet. No sooner are they admitted into Jail than they find themselves in the enjoyment of a liberal dietary, and engaged in work which involves very little physical exertion. The result is that their blood becomes laden with carbonacious and introgenous elements, which their system can neither healthily appropriate nor get rid of by the appointed channels; and visceral enlargements and fatty degenerations result.

11. Much has been done to obviate these causes of diseases.

12. In most Jails the floors of the wards have been dug up and the foul earth removed. Finely broken bricks and tiles, covered by gravel, have been laid down, so as considerably to elevate the level of the floors. These materials have been covered by successive layers of fine earth and sand, and carefully leeped; and thus there have been formed sloping platforms perfectly smooth and reasonably soft.

13. In most Jails the old pissoirs have been abolished. Every particle of polluted earth has been removed. Night pans, half filled with sand and resting on mounds of the same materials, have been provided in each ward for the reception of the Prisoners' urine, which, thus solidified and partially deodorized on emission

affords a minimum of offensive or noxious emanation. Under these arrangements the floors of the wards cannot possibly be polluted. Equally impossible is it that (where ordinary care is adopted) the surrounding yards can be contaminated, as under the old system they regularly were during the conveyance over them of the urinals to the spot of final disposal; and to absorb as well the unavoidable effluvia of these comparatively inoffensive night pans as the emanations from the bodies of the sleeping prisoners, charcoal is suspended in the wards in bags and cages. The result in those Jails in which these measures have been fully carried out (as at Dhoolia and Poona) is as satisfactory as, to those who were not prepared for it, it has proved surprising.

14. So far as other arrangements will admit of it, sewage drains have, as a rule, been abolished in our Jails, and the dry method of conservancy substituted. This, as Government is aware, consists in substituting for drains and cesspools earthen or metallic vessels half or three quarters filled with sand, into which is thrown all the filth of the Jail, solid or fluid, and the contents of which are daily inhumed in pits, whence, after the lapse of 6 or 7 months, they are (in inoffensive combination with the earth with which they were buried) taken out and applied to horticultural and agricultural purposes.

15. I have impressed on the Officers in charge of Jails the importance of having every Jail yard effectually swept at least once a day, *and the sweepings at once removed*, in substitution of the old practice, which simply consisted in giving the yards a *brushed appearance*, and leaving them in possession of all the decomposing animal and other matters which chanced to lie upon them; the only result of the operation being that the finer pollutions were mischievously diffused through the air. As a general rule, my recommendations have been carried out; and where they have not, local difficulties, which will in time be overcome, have alone prevented their adoption.

16. The same remark applies to the recommendations I have given for levelling the Jail yards in such a manner as to secure the immediate off-flow of all rain falling on them.

17. The evils arising from the sedentary occupation of our Prisoners have been, in a great measure, met by the orders of Government for their employment in out-door labor. But a certain number must at all times be engaged in the domestic duties of the Jail, while a considerable number in every Jail will be physically unfit for hard out-door labor; and I have recommended that those Prisoners who are necessarily engaged in sedentary occupations should be compelled to go through a certain amount of daily exercise. At Dhoolia this arrangement is admirably effected by Dr. James, who parades daily those Prisoners whose out-door labor is insufficient for the wants of their system, putting them through a regular drill, which embraces the "extension movements," and marching both slow and double.

18. Influenced by these improved sanitary arrangements, the general health of the Prisoners will, I trust, be found to exhibit an amelioration on succeeding years.

General Management and Discipline.

19. In the general management and discipline of our Jails I can confidently report a very considerable improvement. In most of them codes of regulations, simple and perfectly intelligible, have been framed for *the guidance* of the Jail Officers and servants — much progress has been made towards that sub-division of duty and well defined graduation of authority in which our Jails were, as a rule, singularly deficient, and without which discipline is impossible. In those Jails in which I have spent most time I have satisfied myself that the prescribed examinations of the Prisoners' persons on leaving and entering their sleeping wards, and on remitting and resuming their labours, are really carried out. Instead, as of old, indiscriminately taking up such positions as they please, each Prisoner has his allotted place in his sleeping ward; and in the event of escapes, disturbances, or the commission of nuisances, it is easy to fix on those who may reasonably be supposed to have aided in, or connived at, the offence. A roll is kept of the occupants of each ward; and on entering and leaving they do so in the order in which their names appear in the roll. Lounging about is strictly prohibited. So far as the imperfect structural arrangements of the Jails permit, every Prisoner is prevented

from wandering from the proper scene of his labours; and there is none of the loud talking, and too often disrespectful demeanour, on the part of the Prisoners which, in some Jails at least, I observed on my first assumption of the duties of this office.

20. To prevent the frequent absences of the Jailor from his post, under plea of going to the Judge for orders, and to divest him of the excuse so often preferred for neglect of duty that "the order must have been given to some one else," Jail Order Books have been prepared, on the right hand pages of which the Judge writes his orders, and his replies to the references of the Jailor, which occupy the left hand pages. The Order Book is taken to the Judge daily by an Orderly Peon.

21. In addition to the Order Book, and the Ordinary Visitors' Book, there is an "*Official Visitors' Book*," in which the Judge, Assistant Judge, Civil Surgeon, Nazir, and Inspector General of Prisons, record the results of their observations made by them at their visits. Under this arrangement there can be no recurrence of the misunderstandings that have arisen in former days from the erroneous supposition of particular Officers that they have pointed out abuses or made recommendations of which the Judge remembers nothing, and of which there is no official record. In this book any official visitor is empowered to call attention to the neglect of his previous recommendations. But aught approaching to controversy is strictly prohibited, the complaining visitor being merely authorized to enter a memorandum to the following effect—"In reference to my entry of the — instant, vide my letter to the Judge No.——of 1861." One column of the book is reserved for the Judge, who, having the advantage of seeing at a glance the opinions and recommendations of the official visitors, records his own assent or dissent, and issues such orders as he sees fit.

Reduction of Expenditure.

22. As Government has already been made aware, I anticipated the call for retrenchment made by the Civil Finance Commission by pointing out to the Judges the departments of Jail administration, in which Bombay contrasted unfavorably with other Presidencies,

and indicating not only the nature of the reductions I desired to have effected, but the manner in which these very reductions might be made to contribute to the efficiency of the Jails; and though in some instances I have experienced great difficulty in satisfying the Judges that my views were not visionary, and that my recommendations were practical, these gentlemen have most heartily co-operated with me.

Jail Guards.

23. In my last report I estimated the total cost of the Jail Guards of this Presidency at Rupees 1,28,769, taking in the instance of Military Guards the Police rate of 1½ reliefs, instead of the Military rate of 2 reliefs, and making no allowance for men absent on leave or for sickness; and adhering to this mode of calculation, the present cost of guarding our Jails may be estimated at Rupees 1,01,758, showing a reduction of Rupees 27,011 per annum.

24. Of this sum Rupees 6,915 have been saved by the abolition of the Jail of Broach; Rupees 3,012 by the abolition of the Town Jail at Tanna; Rupees 5,610 partly by the substitution of a Police for a Military Guard at Surat, and partly by a reduction in the strength of the guard. At Dhoolia Rupees 824 have been saved by reduction in the strength of the guard. At Nuggur, by the same process, a saving has been effected to the extent of Rupees 2,970; at Poona the saving, similarly obtained, amounts to Rupees 3,525; and at Ahmedabad to Rupees 3,165. The whole guard having been abolished at Mahableshwur, where the Prisoners are employed all day on out-door labor work, a saving of Rupees 990 has been thereby effected.

25. None of these reductions have been effected without the concurrence of the Judge and of the Officers, Military or Police, who furnish the guards.

Cost of Establishment.

26. The annual cost of the Jail Establishments when I assumed charge of this Office was Rupees 60,810-6-0 per annum. The year had nearly elapsed ere the Judges were enabled to give effect to my wishes for a reduction in the branch of their Jail expenditure.

But having satisfied themselves of the practicability of the recommended measures, they have heartily entered into the work, and the result is an aggregate reduction in the annual cost of Rupees 21,553 per annum.*

27. Of this sum Rupees 2,481 have been effected by the abolition of the Broach Jail; the remainder by reductions in the strength or pay of the Establishments; and these have been effected partly by the substitution of Convict for hired labor in the service of the Jail, partly by dispensing with superfluous Peons. Simple as these operations may seem, they have been attended with extreme difficulty. At the time I was penning a Circular in which I entreated the Judges to reduce their Establishments, I was receiving applications from most of them for extra Establishments, and for the increase of pay to those existing. The idea of entrusting the rivetting of Prisoners' fetters to Convicts (entirely novel in this Presidency) excited the gravest apprehensions in the minds of most Judges; and practical difficulties were anticipated in carrying out the substitution of Convict for stipendiary Barbers and Mehters. But by degrees the perfect practicability and safety of the arrangement was recognized by nearly every Judge; and I anticipate that by the end of September there will not be a stipendiary Mehter employed in any Jail, except perhaps that of Sattara.

28. The present organization of our Jail Establishment is most faulty. Government has sanctioned their reorganization on sounder principles; and I had drawn up with much care revised schemes for most of the Jails. But until the Public Works Department of our Jails is perfectly organized, and we are thus enabled to determine with something like certainty what will be the permanent number of prisoners in each Jail, all such schemes are worse than useless; and it is better to carry on with our Establishments as they exist, than to attempt reorganizations which extensive transferences of prisoners from one Jail to another would render in some instances unnecessarily large, in others inadequate.

* Vide Schedules which accompany letter No. 1229 of 1861, showing these reductions in detail.

29. The cost per head of provisioning our Prisoners was greater in 1860 than in 1859—vide Appendix F. But this is entirely due to two causes—the steady rise that has been taking place in the price of provisions, and the increased diets which in some Jails the Civil Surgeons have ordered, with a view to obviate that tendency to Scurvy and Cachectic diseases which has characterized so many Prisoners on their admission into Jail.

The Provisioning Charges.

30. The increased price of provisions is an element of Jail expenditure which it is impossible to control; but by the adoption of a more rigorous system of checking the issue of hard labor rations to Prisoners not engaged in hard labor, and the issue of rations ostensibly for the use of Prisoners too sick to consume them, a considerable saving is being effected in most Jails.

31. The "Contingent Charges" for 1860, as given in Appendix G, contrast unfavorably with those of 1859. But this is owing not to any neglect of economy on the part of the Officers in charge of Jails, but to the necessity that had arisen for purchasing articles which the Jails should all along have possessed, and for replacing articles that had long been useless. It was not until September that I was enabled to issue my Circular regarding the costliness of our Bombay Jails; and those who have ever had the charge of such Institutions know how difficult and tedious a task it is to effect administrative reforms in them.

Contingent Charges.

32. But the Judges have right zealously applied themselves to the task, and the extent to which they have done so may be inferred from the average cost per head for contingent charges for the first four months of 1861, as shown in Appendix F, in respect of the Jails of Poona, Ahmednuggur, Sholapoor, Sattara, and Ahmedabad. The Accounts of the other Jails are encumbered by the purchase of articles in which they were previously deficient, and which it was found impossible to procure prior to the 31st December 1860. In my Report for 1861 I shall furnish an additional schedule showing the actual amount of the Contingent Bills after the elemination of such items; and I feel confident it will

exhibit a reduction of at least 30 per cent. on the average of the last five years.

Clothing Charges.

33. The Clothing Bills of 1860, like the Contingent, exhibit an increase over those of 1859. But, as in the case of the Contingent Charges, this increase has been occasioned by the wretchedly defective state of the clothing in some Jails in the former year, and the necessity that arose from rehabilitating the Jail wardrobes. Thus, for example, at Poona, as Government is aware, the issues of 1858 and 1859 were in a great measure withheld, and the issues made in 1860 were really chargeable to previous years. To a certain extent the increase of cost has been occasioned by the rise in the price of cloth, especially woollen cloth. No extra articles of clothing have been issued.

Petty Repair Charges.

34. The average cost of Petty Repairs was in 1860 one anna and pie per head in excess of 1859, and I fear the increase will be still more considerable in 1861; for in many of our Jails an undue economy has been practised in this respect for many years, and, as I have had occasion to bring to the notice of Goverment, the walls of one Jail (that of Poona) are actually disintegrating from the want of proper repairs.

Medical Charges.

35. In my former report I submitted an estimate of the expenditure in our Jail Hospitals, based on such rough calculations as were available. These I have discovered to form so unsafe a basis of calculation that I have abstained from making use of them on the present occasion. But, through the courtesy of Dr. Rooke, I shall be able in future years to give an accurate exposition of the real cost of our Jail Hospitals, for he has ordered that the Jail Medicine Accounts shall be kept distinct from those of the Civil and Police Hospitals; and he has directed that the extra articles required for the use of the sick shall be obtained (as is the case in all other parts of India) from the Jail authorities, instead of from the Commissariat. As it is, the Accounts of the Jail and Civil Hospitals are so intermingled that only fallacy results from any

attempt to dissociate them. That the Hospital charges are susceptible of an immense reduction, has been fully proved by Dr. James of Dhoolia, and Dr. Mills of Dharwar. What they have done, other Medical Officers can effect; and that the whole body of Civil Surgeons will co-operate with me in this work I have no doubt. But my position in regard to the Jail Hospitals is a very peculiar and difficult one; for it is most difficult to suggest reductions without appearing to trench on the professional arrangements of the Civil Surgeons, for which they hold themselves responsible only to the Superintending Surgeon.

36. In the absence of any clear definition of the relations subsisting between Civil Surgeons and the Inspector General of Prisons, the latter is compelled to solicit as a favor what it would be more advantageous that he should be empowered to order; and it has occurred to me to find my recommendations to a Judge uncarried out because the Civil Surgeon did not concur with me in the "opinions" I had expressed, these opinions being based on personal knowledge and experience ranging over Jails of other Presidencies; the dissent implying at most an *apriori* objection originating in the absence of the very knowledge and experience on which my opinions rested, and my recommendations were based.

37. In no case has this dissidence from my views been urged in an offensive manner or a hostile spirit; and in no case has the Civil Surgeon exceeded what he considered to be his legitimate functions. For insensibly have the Civil Surgeons advanced, from being the official advisers of the Judges, to the position of official arbiters on all matters which can be even remotely supposed to affect the health of the prisoners. And it is superfluous to say that, unless the Inspector General of Prisons has full authority to issue orders, and unless his sanction be held necessary (except in cases of emergency) to any deviation from such regulations as, with the sanction of Government, he may prescribe, there *may* be as many systems introduced into our Jails as there are Civil Surgeons. Practically such inconveniencies can only arise in a few rare and isolated cases. But it is extremely desirable that the possibility of irregularities should be prevented. And I may con-

fidently affirm that in the cases before my mind's eye as I have written the foregoing remarks, the views and sympathies of the Judge were entirely with myself, and not with the Civil Surgeon.

38. To avoid giving an unnecessary bulk to this Report, I have thrown into an Appendix (J) several matters of detail relating to the several Jails.

39. In concluding, I desire to express the deep obligations under which the several Judges have placed me by their hearty co-operation in all my efforts to improve Jail discipline and diminish Jail expense; and if, in preferring such a request, I be not exceeding the bounds of propriety, I would venture to crave an expression of the approbation with which Government regards their exertions.

40. To those who are not personally conversant with the details of Jail management, and who may not themselves have experienced the difficulty of superseding old arrangements—of correcting abuses which have come to be regarded as normalities—and of enforcing obedience to regulations which are alike novel and distasteful to those for whose guidance they are issued, it may seem a small matter to have effected the reductions and the reforms to which allusion has been made. But Government are fully cognizant, from experience, of the difficulties of such a task, and aware of the onerous Judicial duties which leave but scant leisure to the most zealous Judge for devotion to Jail matters. There is not even one of the mechanical arrangements to which allusion has been made in the earlier part of the Report which the Judges have not had personally to direct and superintend—few of them in respect of which they have not had occasion to make many references to myself personally, or by official or private letters. As regards the various reforms in the several Departments of the Jail—all too minute in themselves to be specified in this report, but parts of a system and essential to its right development—the references have been scarcely less numerous. As has already been stated, the reductions made in the Jail Establishments have been made by the Judges in most instances contrary to their own previous impressions as to what was desir-

able and safe. And in many cases (as in the substitution of Convict for hired Mehters) the desired results have only been effected after an amount of personal exertion of a very unpleasant nature, which might have been avoided without subjecting the officers concerned to any ground of reasonable complaint.

41. Had the Judges limited themselves to mere compliance with the letter of my requisitions, and failed in carrying out their spirit sometimes to exceed, sometimes to stop short of, the literal rendering of my suggestions, much that has been effected since the date of my last report would have still remained undone. But they have aided me as earnestly as though they had been carrying out their own individual views, and very deep is the gratitude which I feel towards them in consequence.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISON'S OFFICE, POONA, *20th July* 1861.

G. M. OGILVIE,
Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDICES.

A.

CONTRASTED Statement showing the number of Juveniles committed to the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the years 1859 *and* 1860.

Number.	Zillahs.	Number of Juveniles committed.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1859.	1860.		
1	Poona	5	1	...	4
2	Ahmednuggur	11	12	1	...
3	Sholapoor	13	8	...	5
4	Dharwar	8	2	...	6
5	Rutnagherry	5	3	...	2
6	Sattara	1	5	4	...
7	Mahableshwur	...	...	...	...
8	Dhoolia	12	13	1	...
9	Tanna	11	8	...	3
10	Surat	12	5	...	7
11	Broach	3	2	...	1
12	Kaira	9	3	...	6
13	Ahmedabad	32	19	...	13
	Total	122	81	6	47

B.

CONTRASTED Statement showing the number of Criminals recommitted to the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the years 1859 *and* 1860.

Number.	Zillahs.	Number of Criminals recommitted.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1859.	1860.		
1	Poona	53	30	...	23
2	Ahmednuggur	13	13	...	...
3	Sholapoor	31	26	...	5
4	Dharwar	31	31	...	...
5	Rutnagherry	16	14	...	2
6	Sattara	5	3	...	2
7	Mahableshwur	...	...	...	...
8	Dhoolia	5	14	9	...
9	Tanna	41	3	...	37
10	Surat	29	32	3	...
11	Broach	38	26	...	12
12	Kaira	23	18	...	5
13	Ahmedabad	32	36	4	...
	Total.....	317	246	16	86

C.

TABLE showing the number of Admissions and Deaths in each from the Sick Returns submitted

Number.	Names of Jails.	Fevers.		Eruptive Fevers.		Diseases of the Lungs.		Diseases of the Liver.		Diseases of the Stomach & Bowels.		Epidemic Cholera.		Diseases of the Brain.		Dropsies.	
		Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1	Poona	107	1	2	...	23	2	2	...	72	2	4	1	13	...	...	...
2	Ahmednuggur	176	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	68	4	2	2	1	...	...	...
3	Sholapoore	154	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	31	...	2	2	4	...	...	...
4	Dharwar	118	...	1	...	9	1	3	...	55	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Rutnagherry	63	2	1	...	4	...	...	...	63	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Sattara	156	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	60	2	...	...	4	...	...	...
7	Mahableshwur	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
8	Tanna	179	4	...	...	36	2	7	1	126	5	125	50	13	1	1	1
9	Dhoolia	103	...	1	...	14	2	...	...	63	...	...	...	8	...	2	...
10	Surat	112	2	...	...	9	...	...	...	60	1	21	11	...	...	...	...
11	Broach	40	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	14	...	8	6	1	...	...	...
12	Kaira	100	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	87	1	13	2	...	...	...	...
13	Ahmedabad	210	1	...	...	13	...	1	...	161	3	4	3	2	...	1	...
	Total	1527	13	5	...	132	7	23	1	865	22	179	77	46	1	5	2

Jail of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1860, *prepared by the Civil Surgeon.*

Rheumatic affections.		Venereal affections.		Abscess and Ulcers.		Wounds and Injuries.		Diseases of the Eyes.		Diseases of the Skin.		Other Diseases.		Total Admissions.	Total Number of Deaths.	Average Daily Strength.	Ratio of Deaths to Strength.	Ratio of Deaths to Strength, exclusive of Cholera.
Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.					
25	...	19	...	32	...	21	...	7	...	6	...	34	2	367	8	399	2·0	1·7
2	...	11	...	25	...	9	...	3	...	8	...	26	2	341	8	230	3·4	2·6
10	1	6	...	24	...	7	...	2	...	6	...	29	2	278	5	172	2·9	1·7
10	...	10	...	61	...	13	...	4	...	15	1	40	2	339	8	422	1·8	1·8
9	...	7	...	22	...	36	1	5	...	4	...	18	1	232	6	130	4·6	4·6
17	...	8	...	21	...	31	...	3	...	2	...	17	...	331	2	346	0·5	0·5
4	...	1	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	43	1	24	4·1	4·1
28	...	11	...	65	1	55	...	5	...	17	...	286	14	954	79	658	10·4	4·4
44	...	17	...	180	...	70	...	21	...	10	...	54	6	587	8	332	2·4	2·4
8	...	3	...	33	...	8	...	1	1	6	...	6	...	274	15	108	13·8	3·7
...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	75	6	69	8·6	...
17	...	7	...	67	...	27	...	3	...	60	...	21	10	408	16	166	9·6	8·4
9	...	12	1	102	...	40	...	15	...	28	...	30	11	628	18	465	3·8	3·2
183	1	112	1	652	1	318	1	69	1	164	1	568	50	4857	180	3521	5·1	2·8

D.

JAIL GUARD.

Names of Jails.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Annual Cost of Guard during 1860.			Annual Cost of Guard as affected by recent reduction.			Average Cost of Guard per Convict during 1860.			Average Cost of Guard per Convict as affected by recent reduction.		
		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Poona	394	9,651	0	0	6,126	0	0	24	7	11	15	8	9
Ahmednuggur...	231	7,590	0	0	4,620	0	0	32	13	8	20	0	0
Sholapoor	171	7,485	0	0	7,485	0	0	43	12	4	43	12	4
Dharwar	425	12,690	0	0	12,690	0	0	29	13	8	29	13	8
Rutnagherry ...	130	9,030	0	0	9,030	0	0	69	7	4	69	7	4
Sattara	288	10,575	0	0	10,575	0	0	36	11	4	36	11	4
Mahableshwur ...	24	990	0	0	.....			41	4	0	.....		
Tanna	648	24,819	0	0	21,807	0	0	38	4	9	33	10	5
Dhoolia	331	10,089	0	0	9,265	0	0	30	7	8	27	15	10
Surat	101	10,530	0	0	4,920	0	0	104	4	1	48	11	4
Broach.....	69	6,915	0	0	.....			100	3	5	.....		
Kaira	153	9,180	0	0	9,180	0	0	60	0	0	60	0	0
Ahmedabad.....	470	9,225	0	0	6,060	0	0	19	10	0	12	14	3
Total...	3,435	1,28,769	0	0	1,01,758	0	0	37	8	1	29	10	5

E.

JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Names of Jails.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Annual Cost of Establishment during 1860.			Annual Cost of Establishment as affected by recent reduction.			Average Cost of Establishment per Prisoner during 1860.			Average Cost of Establishment per Prisoner as affected by recent reduction.		
		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Poona	394	6,576	0	0	4,221	0	0	16	11	0	10	11	4
Ahmednuggur ...	231	3,087	0	0	1,935	0	0	13	5	9	8	6	0
Sholapoor.....	171	3,825	0	0	2,388	0	0	21	2	8	13	15	5
Dharwar	425	8,781	0	0	6,321	0	0	20	10	6	14	13	11
Rutnagherry ...	130	3,786	6	0	3,103	6	0	29	1	7	23	13	11
Sattara.....	288	5,325	0	0	3,081	0	0	18	7	10	10	11	2
Mahableshwur ...	24	372	0	0	132	0	0	15	8	0	5	8	0
Tanna	648	6,678	0	0	4,803	0	0	10	4	10	7	6	7
Dhoolia	331	5,538	0	0	3,228	0	0	16	12	2	9	12	0
Surat	101	3,312	0	0	2,087	0	0	32	12	8	20	10	7
Broach.....	69	2,481	0	0	.....			35	15	3	.....		
Kaira	153	2,205	0	0	1,965	0	0	14	6	7	12	13	5
Ahmedabad.....	470	8,907	0	0	5,995	0	0	18	15	2	12	12	1
Total...	3,435	60,873	6	0	39,259	6	0	17	10	1	11	6	10

F.

STATEMENT showing the whole Cost of Provisioning for the Years 1856, *Prisoner for each Year, in the*

Number.	Zilla.	1856				1857				1858			
		Average number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the year.			Average number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the year.			Average number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the year.		
			Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
1	Poona	308	6,826	11	1	280	6,591	9	7	330	7,124	15	6
2	Ahmednuggur	281	5,667	12	3	277	5,053	4	5	283	5,157	10	2
3	Sholapore	199	3,573	4	11	185	2,839	0	9	207	2,874	13	8
4	Dharwar	681	12,102	5	2	627	9,487	13	1	582	7,887	4	10
5	Rutnagherry	213	4,055	1	3	257	4,928	2	9	408	9,136	12	5
6	Sattara	230	6,943	12	8	275	8,510	7	0	302	9,422	11	9
7	Mahableshwur	76	2,616	14	0	77	2,757	15	8	46	1,824	9	8
8	Dhoolia	313	5,897	6	7	292	4,448	15	7	392	6,281	15	5
9	Tanna	510	13,017	9	5	532	11,633	10	8	600	13,885	15	3
10	Surat	155	2,895	14	10	164	3,572	14	4	145	3,103	11	6
11	Broach	64	1,357	7	1	79	1,940	8	0	101	2,790	8	0
12	Kaira	111	1,310	10	2	160	1,980	1	4	157	2,397	5	6
13	Ahmedabad	486	8,136	4	7	478	7,977	1	9	528	8,480	4	9
	Total	3633	74,401	2	0	3683	71,721	6	11	4081	80,368	10	5

	Rs.	a.	p.						
	20	7	8	19	7	6			

1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, *and first four months of* 1861, *and charge for one Jails of the Bombay Presidency.*

	1859			1860			First four months of 1861.		
Charge for one Prisoner for the year.	Average number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the year.	Charge for one Prisoner for the year.	Average number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the year.	Charge for one Prisoner for the year.	Average number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the four months.	Charge for one Prisoner for the four months.
Rs. a. p.		*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
21 9 5	362	7,932 2 7	21 14 7	394	9,856 11 0	25 0 3	438	2,680 8 0	6 1 10
18 3 7	214	4,045 13 2	18 14 6	231	4,614 4 3	19 15 7	240	1,571 2 11	6 8 8
13 14 2	209	3,378 9 2	16 2 8	171	3,847 15 6	22 8 0	173	1,137 9 0	6 9 2
13 8 10	509	7,651 5 3	15 0 6	425	6,959 3 9	16 5 11	480	2,736 0 11	6 5 9
22 6 3	327	7,603 11 5	23 4 1	130	3,388 10 7	26 1 0	162	1,633 10 8	10 1 4
31 3 2	287	9,317 0 1	32 7 5	288	9,657 6 3	33 8 6	217	2,228 2 9	10 4 3
39 10 8	20	795 6 6	39 12 4	24	910 9 1	37 15 0	14	169 3 9	12 1 5
16 0 4	335	5,510 6 0	16 7 2	331	5,623 15 10	16 15 10	258	1,664 12 11	6 7 2
23 2 3	638	15,567 7 1	24 6 5	648	17,579 0 5	27 2 0	556	4,949 15 7	8 14 5
21 6 5	107	2,530 0 0	23 9 10	101	2,667 0 2	26 6 6	104	843 4 1	8 1 8
27 10 0	87	2,626 13 1	30 3 1	69	2,406 7 7	34 14 0	53	624 2 10	11 12 5
15 4 3	163	2,746 9 11	16 13 7	153	2,992 8 0	19 8 11	167	1,132 11 10	6 12 6
16 0 11	500	9,320 9 0	18 10 3	470	10,610 0 2	22 9 2	484	3,081 2 0	6 5 10
19 11 1	3758	79,025 13 3	21 0 5	3435	81,113 12 7	23 9 9	3296	24,452 7 3	7 6 8

G.

STATEMENT showing the cost of Contingent Charges for the Years 1856, *one Prisoner for each Year, in the*

Number.	Zillahs.	1856						1857						1858			
		Average Number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the year.			Charge of one Prisoner for the year.		Average number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the year.			Charge of one Prisoner for the year.		Average number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the year.		
			Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.* *p.*		*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.* *p.*		*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
1	Poona.....	308	1,000	0	0	3	3 11	280	917	2	1	3	4 4	330	1,067	6	2
2	Ahmednuggur ...	281	216	10	9	0	12 4	277	354	15	6	1	4 6	283	726	9	10
3	Sholapoor	199	498	10	0	2	8 1	185	420	12	6	2	4 4	207	457	3	7
4	Dharwar.....	681	870	15	2	1	4 5	627	654	14	2	1	0 8	522	1,435	6	11
5	Rutnagherry	213	676	8	8	3	2 9	257	1,127	10	8	4	6 2	408	856	10	4
6	Sattara	230	1,492	8	2	6	7 9	275	1,647	8	8	5	15 11	302	1,385	4	7
7	Mahableshwur	76	148	4	6	1	15 2	77	43	11	4	0	9 1	46	35	1	10
8	Dhoolia	313	638	9	1	2	0 7	292	617	4	5	2	1 9	392	1,060	2	8
9	Tanna.....	516	1,781	1	10	3	7 2	532	2,070	0	2	3	14 3	600	2,087	15	4
10	Surat	155	117	0	0	0	12 1	164	254	0	0	1	8 9	145	230	6	8
11	Broach	64	86	5	10	1	5 7	79	77	0	8	0	15 8	101	44	11	10
12	Kaira	111	123	12	5	1	1 10	160	269	2	3	1	10 11	157	270	9	7
13	Ahmedabad	486	964	3	2	1	15 9	478	949	13	1	1	15 10	528	928	4	8
	Total...	3633	8,414	10	6	2	5 11	3683	9,403	15	6	2	8 10	4081	10,585	14	0

1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, *and first four months of* 1861, *and Charge for Jails of the Bombay Presidency.*

	1859			1860			First four months of 1861.		
Charge of one Prisoner for the year.	Average number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the year.	Charge of one Prisoner for the year.	Average number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the year.	Charge for one Prisoner for the year.	Average number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the four months.	Charge of one Prisoner for the four months.
Rs. a. p.		*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
3 3 9	362	870 5 3	2 6 5	394	1,321 5 9	3 5 8	438	245 4 4	0 8 11
2 9 1	214	449 5 0	2 1 7	231	555 2 10	2 6 5	240	129 11 5	0 8 7
2 3 4	209	526 1 0	2 8 3	171	476 3 7	2 12 6	173	90 14 1	0 8 5
2 7 5	509	824 11 4	1 9 11	425	673 10 3	1 9 4	430	289 9 10	0 10 9
2 1 7	327	755 0 10	2 4 11	130	356 3 7	2 11 10	162	153 15 5	0 15 2
4 9 5	287	1,002 1 8	3 7 10	288	922 1 5	3 3 2	217	180 0 6	0 13 3
0 12 2	20	25 12 9	1 4 8	24	10 6 0	0 6 11	14	.....	.....
2 11 3	335	590 9 7	1 12 2	331	684 1 6	2 1 0	258	341 8 11	1 5 2
3 7 8	638	1,310 7 2	2 0 10	648	1,572 1 3	2 6 9	556	670 12 11	1 3 3
1 9 5	107	220 6 8	2 0 11	101	359 3 9	3 8 11	104	368 10 3	3 8 8
0 7 1	87	58 2 7	0 10 8	69	103 6 4	1 7 11	53	37 7 1	0 11 3
1 11 7	163	325 14 5	1 15 11	153	274 5 5	1 12 8	167	126 14 7	0 12 1
1 12 1	500	889 15 10	1 12 6	470	1,387 2 0	2 15 2	484	150 13 0	0 4 11
2 9 6	3758	7,848 14 1	2 1 5	3435	8,695 5 8	2 8 6	3296	2,785 10 4	0 13 6

H.

STATEMENT showing the whole Cost of Clothing for the years 1856, 1857, *for each Year, in the Jails*

Number.	Zillahs.	1856				1857				1858			
		Average number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the year.			Average number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the year.			Average number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the year.		
			Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
1	Poona	308	729	6	8	280	666	13	0	330	620	4	0
2	Ahmednuggur	281	798	1	9	277	506	12	9	283	424	9	8
3	Sholapore	199	289	6	1	185	209	1	2	207	319	1	1
4	Dharwar	681	834	8	1	627	894	4	5	582	1,239	13	9
5	Rutnagherry	213	355	2	1	257	479	4	9	408	754	11	4
6	Sattara	230	373	13	5	275	842	3	3	302	1,033	11	10
7	Mahableshwur	76	236	13	5	77	287	4	2	46	273	0	4
8	Dhoolia	313	390	12	2	292	591	15	9	392	709	7	1
9	Tanna	516	1,231	7	4	532	909	4	7	600	1,075	12	5
10	Surat	155	225	9	5	164	117	12	11	145	152	3	11
11	Broach	64	26	12	7	79	67	1	8	101	108	4	4
12	Kaira	111	284	13	1	160	356	2	10	157	534	2	0
13	Ahmedabad	486	939	11	6	478	1,242	6	4	528	1,582	5	2
	Total	3633	6,716	5	7	3683	7,170	7	2	4081	8,827	6	11

		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Poona	2	5	10	280	2	6	1	330	1	14	0	
2	Ahmednuggur	2	13	5	277	1	13	3	283	1	8	0	
3	Sholapore	1	7	3	185	1	2	1	207	1	8	0	
4	Dharwar	1	3	7	627	1	6	9	582	2	2	0	
5	Rutnagherry	1	10	8	257	1	13	10	408	1	13	0	
6	Sattara	1	10	0	275	3	1	0	302	3	6	0	
7	Mahableshwur	3	1	10	77	3	11	8	46	5	15	0	
8	Dhoolia	1	3	11	292	2	0	5	392	1	13	0	
9	Tanna	2	6	2	532	1	11	4	600	1	12	0	
10	Surat	1	7	3	164	0	11	6	145	1	0	0	
11	Broach	0	6	8	79	0	13	7	101	1	1	0	
12	Kaira	2	9	0	160	2	3	7	157	3	6	0	
13	Ahmedabad	1	14	11	478	2	9	7	528	3	0	0	
	Total	1	13	6	3683	1	15	1	4081	2	2	0	

1858, 1859, 1860, *and first four months of* 1861, *and charge for one Prisoner of the Bombay Presidency.*

	1859			1860			First four months of 1861.		
Charge of one Prisoner for the year.	Average number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the year.	Charge for one Prisoner for the year.	Average number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the year.	Charge of one Prisoner for the year.	Average number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the four months.	Charge of one Prisoner for the four months.
Rs. a. p.		Rs. *a. p.*	Rs. *a. p.*		Rs. *a. p.*	Rs. *a. p.*		Rs. *a. p.*	Rs. *a. p.*
1 14 1	362	21 4 0	0 0 11	394	1,334 1 4	3 6 2	438	.....	.....
1 8 0	214	473 12 6	2 3 5	231	631 2 8	2 11 8	240	99 6 4	0 6 7
1 8 8	209	402 14 8	1 14 10	171	315 15 3	1 13 6	173	.....	.....
2 2 1	509	1,172 0 8	2 4 10	425	682 10 2	1 9 8	430	.....	.....
1 13 7	327	525 8 0	1 9 9	130	213 3 8	1 10 2	162	12 5 7	0 1 2
3 6 9	287	1,498 11 1	5 3 6	288	1,139 2 5	3 15 3	217	279 12 2	1 4 7
5 14 11	20	114 0 9	5 11 3	24	107 12 4	4 7 10	14	.....	.....
1 12 11	335	573 1 1	1 11 4	331	405 11 11	1 3 7	258	143 12 3	0 8 11
1 12 8	638	1,398 11 5	2 3 1	648	1,405 3 3	2 2 8	556	.....	.....
1 0 9	107	108 4 10	1 0 2	101	128 4 6	1 4 4	104	.....	.....
1 1 2	87	111 3 4	1 4 5	69	65 11 1	0 15 2	53	.....	.....
3 6 5	163	457 10 9	2 12 11	153	436 7 2	2 13 7	167	.....	.....
2 15 11	500	1,505 8 5	3 0 2	470	1,361 8 11	2 14 4	484	.....	.....
2 2 7	3758	8,362 11 6	2 3 7	3435	8,226 14 8	2 6 3	3296	535 4 4	0 2 7

I.

STATEMENT showing the cost of Petty Repairs for the years 1856, 1857, *for each year, in the Jails*

Number.	Zillahs.	1856						1857						1858			
		Average number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the year.			Charge for one Prisoner for the year.		Average number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the year.			Charge of one Prisoner for the year.		Average number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the year.		
			Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.* *p.*		*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.* *p.*		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
1	Poona	308	18	6	2	0	0 11	280	5	3	11	0	0 3	330	72	5	3
2	Ahmednuggur	281	51	10	11	0	2 11	277	91	13	7	0	5 3	283	48	9	4
3	Sholapoore	199	107	10	7	0	8 7	185	8	14	7	0	0 9	207	6	9	0
4	Dharwar	681	17	3	1	0	0 4	627	16	12	7	0	0 5	582	20	7	9
5	Rutnagherry	213	.....			.....		257	6	0	6	0	0 4	408	19	13	3
6	Sattara	230	233	0	7	1	0 2	275	128	1	2	0	7 5	302	46	7	7
7	Mahableshwur	76	716	8	11	9	6 10	77	298	9	8	3	14 0	46	387	4	10
8	Dhoolia	313	64	4	6	0	3 3	292	95	10	0	0	5 2	392	279	4	1
9	Tanna	516	195	8	0	0	6 0	532	591	12	6	1	1 9	600	901	11	3
10	Surat	155	22	3	0	0	2 3	164	22	5	0	0	2 2	145	23	3	3
11	Broach	64	147	1	4	2	4 9	79	183	7	9	2	5 2	101	205	11	5
12	Kaira	111	38	1	3	0	5 5	160	50	4	0	0	5 0	157	79	8	0
13	Ahmedabad	486	314	10	9	0	10 4	478	504	7	11	1	0 10	528	246	14	7
	Total	3633	1,926	5	1	0	8 5	3683	2,003	7	2	0	8 8	4081	2,400	4	7

1858, 1859, 1860, *and first four months of* 1861, *and charge for one Prisoner of the Bombay Presidency.*

	1859			1860			First four months of 1861.		
Charge for one Prisoner for the year.	Average number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the year.	Charge for one Prisoner for the year.	Average number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the year.	Charge for one Prisoner for the year.	Average number of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the first 4 months.	Charge of one pirsoner for the first 4 months.
Rs. a. p.		*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*		*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
0 3 6	362	12 7 11	0 0 7	394	168 6 10	0 6 10	438	4 0 4	0 0 2
0 2 9	214	113 12 0	0 8 6	231	99 4 0	0 6 10	240	47 3 6	0 3 1
0 5 4	209	156 0 0	0 11 11	171	175 9 1	1 0 5	173	1 4 11	0 0 1
0 0 6	509	105 7 10	0 3 4	425	18 14 1	0 0 8	430	3 5 10	0 0 1
0 0 9	327	16 10 8	0 0 10	130	771 3 7	0 9 6	162	.....	.....
0 2 5	287	112 3 7	0 6 3	288	192 4 6	0 10 8	217	139 15 11	0 10 3
8 6 8	20	617 13 3	30 14 3	24	.....	.....	14	.....	.....
0 11 4	335	25 8 4	0 1 2	331	104 1 10	0 5 0	258	.....	.....
1 8 0	638	389 15 8	0 9 9	648	279 5 4	0 6 10	556	8 2 2	0 0 2
0 2 6	107	286 14 11	2 10 11	101	61 13 11	0 9 9	104	.....	.....
2 0 7	87	104 0 2	1 3 2	69	62 10 5	0 14 6	53	.....	.....
0 8 1	163	34 15 4	0 3 5	153	50 10 4	0 5 3	167	.....	.....
0 7 5	500	244 2 10	0 7 10	470	287 2 2	0 9 9	484	.....	.....
0 9 4	3758	2,220 0 6	0 9 5	3435	2,271 6 1	0 10 6	3296	204 0 8	0 0 11

No. 3888 OF 1861.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

To

THE ACTING INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS,

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the letter from the late Dr. Ogilvie, dated 20th July last, No. 1230, submitting a report on the Jails of this Presidency for 1860, and to transmit to you copy of the Resolution passed by Government on the subject.

RESOLUTION.

THE report on the Jails of the Bombay Presidency for 1860 shows the following results.

There was an appreciable diminution in the number of Convicted Criminals under confinement in 1860 as compared with 1859, and the returns for the first four months of 1861 indicate an equally satisfactory state of matters for the present year.

The re-committals and the committals of Juveniles in 1860 were fewer than those in 1859.

The health of the Prisoners was generally good. The total deaths from all causes amounted to 5.1 per cent. on the daily average strength; and deducting the deaths from cholera, old age, and homicidal violence, (of which one occurred,) the mortality was only 2.6 per cent.

Jail discipline has been improved, both as regards the Prisoners and the Jail Establishments; and considerable reductions have been effected, which will represent in future years, and in the returns of the latter half of 1861, a saving in Jail Guards to

the extent of Rupees 27,011, and in Jail Establishments to the extent of Rupees 21,553, per annum.

The actual cost of Provisioning, Contingent, and Clothing charges is rather more per head than it was in 1859; but this is due, as regards provisioning, to the increase in the price of provisions, and to the necessity some of the Civil Surgeons have considered themselves under of improving the regular diet of their Jails, to obviate the scorbutic and cachectic tendency of many of the prisoners admitted into Jail, and as regards the Contingent and Clothing Bills, the increased cost per head is due to the necessity that existed for supplying the Jails with many necessary articles in which they were deficient, and replacing many other necessary articles which had been allowed to fall into an unserviceable and irrepairable condition. Under the more methodical arrangements which have been introduced into the Jails generally, there is every reason to anticipate a greater degree of economy than has hitherto been attained.

The credit of these reforms, and of the reductions that have been effected, is attributable to the Session Judges, who have addressed themselves to the task with an earnestness which ensured success, and which calls forth Dr. Ogilvie's grateful praise. Dr. Ogilvie mentions having thrown much detailed matter into a separate report, but Appendix I, to which he refers in the 38th paragraph of the report, did not accompany it. This perhaps is what Dr. Ogilvie alludes to in the 2nd paragraph of his letter. The report does not call for much detailed remark. It is very satisfactory as showing the interest the late Dr. Ogilvie took in his work, the reduction which he effected in Jail charges, and the success which attended all his exertions; but it is, above all, satisfactory as showing the cordial and good understanding which existed between Dr. Ogilvie and the Session Judges, and this should be communicated both to the Inspector General of Prisons and the Session Judges.

The subject of paragraphs 36 and 37 need not now be considered: it might be advisable in case a Medical Officer were appointed to succeed the late Dr. Ogilvie to see whether the Civil

Surgeons might not be placed more under his orders, but it certainly is not advisable to place them under the orders of an Inspector General of Prisons who is not a medical man.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

BOMBAY CASTLE,
25th November 1861.

A. KINLOCH FORBES,
Acting Secretary to Government.

V
CHermes
110070

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on 12 April, 2019